

# CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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WHOLE NO. 808

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—J. W. Spaeth, Jr.

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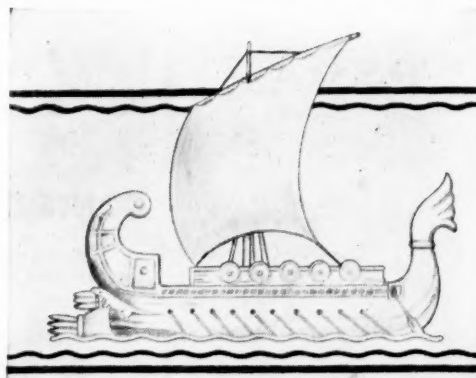
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# CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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## REVIEWS

**Publi Vergili Maronis Aeneidos Liber Quartus.** Edited by Arthur Stanley Pease; pp. ix, 568. Harvard University Press, 1935. \$6.00

The statement made by the publishers in announcing their handsome work is well worth repeating here, because it gives an excellent and truthful summary of the contents of this striking volume: 'All lovers of Virgil will welcome this magnificent edition of the Dido story; it presents the text, a critical apparatus, ancient quotations, and an elaborate commentary and Introduction dealing with the many questions of textual interpretation, literary and political history, antiquities, religion, magic, and folk-lore.'

First of all, it is 'magnificent,' and though an unusually elaborate edition of the same book was published in Italy only three years earlier, yet Corso Buscaroli's *Il Libro di Didone*, with its ample commentary, can hardly be regarded as a work of the same type, and Professor Pease is quite right in assuring us that the two books exhibit many 'differences of interest, emphasis, and method.' At any rate, the Italian work, however erudite, can by no stretch of the imagination be called 'magnificent.'

As to the text, critical apparatus, and ancient *testimonia*, I know of no classical edition of our day and generation that is more precise in recording variant readings of any significance, and more faithful in providing Virgilian students with the technical equipment demanded by traditional scholarship.

The text of the Fourth Aeneid is in a sounder condition than that of any other book of the epic, and there are very few passages where modern editors fail to agree on readings, even if they disagree as to interpretation. So far as I have observed, there are only two passages where Professor Pease and the editor of the Loeb Virgil are not in harmony. In l. 26, Professor Pease, as well as Sabbadini and Mackail, prefers *Erebo* to *Erebi*. Both readings are well

supported by the MSS, and it is impossible to say whether the ablative or the genitive is primary. The latter, however, is the reading of M, which Heinsius regarded as 'unus instar omnium.' The other passage is the famous *magnum et memorabile numen*, l. 94, where Professor Pease has decided to accept *nomen*. It is a very debatable phrase, and among recent editors both Sabbadini and Buscaroli also accept *nomen*, chiefly because of *memorable nomen* in 2.583, and because of Ovid's obvious echo in *magnum et memorable nomen* in Met. 10.608. But *numen* alone has manuscript authority. It is also the 'difficilior lectio' and in imitations would be more likely to suggest the easy *nomen* than vice versa. Mackail is perfectly satisfied with *numen* and pays no attention to its plebeian rival.

In the matter of orthography, our editor consistently adopts such spellings as *relinquont* (155), *fulvom* (159), *divom* (356), and *antiquom* (431), but in the accusative plural of *i* stems he admits some variety. Thus he gives *auris* (428), *mentis* (487), *penates* (21, 598), *classes* (537), *vestes* (648), with *manis* (34, 387, 490), but *manes* (427). The word last cited raises the question of capitalization. Professor Pease prefers lower case for *manes*, as well as for *nymphae* (168, 198), *omnipotens* (220), *boreae* (442), *zephyros* (223), and even for *pudor* (27), though here the personification is surely as vivid as is that of *Amor* (412), if not of *Fama* (173).

The commentary is very voluminous, so much so that (e.g.) the first fifteen verses evoke eighteen pages of annotations. Of these, thirteen have each only one line of Latin text at the top, one has two lines, and four have none at all. Indeed, throughout the book, only one page (243) presents as many as four verses of text. This feature raises the question whether it is natural or logical to issue a book in this style. Personally, whenever I handle such a volume, I have to place beside me a continuous text as well, so that I may see the forest as well as the single trees.

Surely it would be better to print a continuous text, followed by continuous notes, but I do not presume to dictate to the august Harvard University Press.

The abundant notes illustrate the editor's thoroughness and versatility. It is delightful to browse among these, and come upon excursions, sometimes encyclopaedic in range, dealing with such miscellaneous subjects as aspects of primitive culture (e.g. notes on ll. 2, *igni*; 64, *spirantia*; 551, *more ferae*); remarriage of widows (on l. 29, *habeat*); dreams (pp. 94, 379, 453 ff.); the purple dye of the ancients (pp. 184 ff.); owls (pp. 375 ff.); sunsets in ancient poetry (pp. 389 ff.); the dragon-motif in literature (pp. 394 ff.); magic and magical arts (pp. 410-432); and the blonde type in antiquity (pp. 471 ff.).

The only subjects which seem to me inadequately treated in this elaborate edition are those connected with verse-technique. There are, it is true, scattered notes upon alliteration, assonance, figures of speech and the like, but I can find nothing upon paragraphic structure and comparatively little upon the artistic employment of dactylic and spondaic rhythms to accord with the sense. Such a paragraph, for example, as ll. 160-172 is one of the most remarkable passages in Latin literature, and calls for consideration as a whole, not merely because of the thought, but because of the artistry concealed in it. Professor Pease does comment upon the rhythm of the couplet (ll. 123-124), but there is an even more striking case (ll. 13-14) near the opening of the book, which goes unnoticed. Norden, in Anhang VII of his edition of Aeneid VI, pointed the way for other editors, and when I followed his lead in the Sanborn Virgil, I did so in defiance of the maxim *μηδὲν ἄγαν*, but I do think that we should make more of the *art* of poetry than we do. By the way, why should an editor, who notices two Italian school-editions, utterly disregard American ones? There is plenty of good scholarship tucked away between the covers of such a book as Knapp's Vergil.

As to disputed interpretations, of course I approve of the new edition, for nowhere does it clash with my own views. The difficult verse, l. 436, is translated almost exactly as in the Loeb Virgil; in l. 395 the *magnus amor* is the love felt by Aeneas, not by Dido; and, as for l. 449, the falling tears also are those of Aeneas. Here the Sanborn note runs: 'the subjects *mens* and *lacrimae* must refer to the same person. To refer *lacrimae* to Anna is to spoil both simile and sense.'

And finally, as to the main problem of the Fourth Book—the character of the hero—Professor Pease agrees with me that, in the crisis

which Aeneas faced, he 'had to decide between personal affection and a stern sense of duty.' What a pity that the book had to go to press before December the tenth last! The dilemma faced by Edward in London on that date was quite parallel to the one which confronted Aeneas in Carthage so long ago. The latter hearkened to the call of Duty; the former surrendered to the claims of Love—in either case a tragical situation.

H. RUSHTON FAIRCLOUGH

Stanford University

**A Short History of Greece.** By David M. Robinson; pp. xi, 227. New York: Huxley House, 1936. \$3.00

The author of this new history of Greece has set himself a huge task. In his preface he explains that within the limits of 200 pages he proposes to write a 'scientific short history' that will stress the importance of recent excavations, review the latest acceptable theories, acquaint the reader with art, literature and philosophy, show the indebtedness to Greece of later literature, history and civilization, and prove that Greek history is an introduction to social science. It is to appeal not only to the scholar, but also to the beginner: 'I hope that I have omitted nothing essential to the elementary student and that I have made the treatment up-to-date and enough related to modern life to satisfy the general reader. Now, when we are passing through an age of new deals and transition and when there is so much excess, perhaps this book will call attention to the emphasis the Greeks laid on human values, on culture, on sound-mindedness and moderation and will help us to solve our problems with a new orientation' (viii). So ambitious a program is hardly to be realized in 200 pages of text covering the entire period from the dawn of European civilization to the beginning of the Hellenistic Period.

It must be said at the outset, however, that the author displays his usual mastery of recent literature and of the results of current excavation. He knows all the latest articles, he has visited personally most of the excavations, he is familiar with the topography and he has studied at first hand the archaeological material in museums. The very fullness of his information lends an air of up-to-dateness to his work and he is at some pains to give the impression that his reader has now, as it were, the five-star final edition with last minute news from the archaeological front. Out of his knowledge of detail come constant minor corrections of other scholars' work. Robinson enjoys this kind of scolding (79, 92-93, 98): 'in the early summer of 490 B.C.



(not 491, as the Cambridge Ancient History says, without sufficient justification of the change in date); 'archaic marble reliefs representing hockey games, a cat- (or weasel- or ferret-) and-dog-fight have recently been found'; '388 talents (Nesselhauf wrongly says 429)'. The effect is again journalistic—the reader is assured that he is getting real inside information.

Moreover, there is certainly every effort to give a popular air to the narrative. To compensate for the pages packed with purely factual material, Robinson enlivens others with phrase-making or jaunty gossip like the following. The 'brother of Sappho (the greatest poetess of all time), Charaxus engaged in the bootlegging business' (38). Homer 'is no missing link between a chattering ape and an evolved Vergil' (68). 'Dionysus was born prematurely from Semele and, according to some ancient sources, when Zeus was going on a holiday with the other gods to Aethiopia, as the gods often did, he ran across the embryo, cut a hole in his side, and sewed in the babe, and then gave birth to him by a Caesarian operation in Aethiopia, whence came all the gold for King Tutankhamen's tomb. No wonder the Italians invaded Aethiopia in 1935' (68-69). 'Despite the bull-baiting in the theatre where on ancient fourths of July men and women made a Minoan holiday, the Minoans were the most humane and human people of prehistoric antiquity. They were joyous and gay, optimistic and not depressed. They are our culture ancestors more than the Assyrians or Babylonians or Egyptians. There were no pyrotechnics. There was no obscenity. There was no modern psychology or Freudianism as in Egypt and the later Classical civilization.<sup>1</sup> Their art was beautiful, full of freedom, and perfectly natural. The men and ladies were narrow-waisted as many in Crete still are, but they were natural, lifelike and wore up-to-date Medici collars and sport-clothes'. (12). In a passage (6) too long to quote we are told that Sir Arthur Evans has published *The Palace of Minos*, that he is more than 80 years of age, that he flies every year from England to Crete, that Daedalus also was an aviator, that Icarus' 'aeroplane crashed and he was killed', and then that Daedalus built the great Palace of Cnossus! Still another remarkable paragraph (164-165) runs as follows: 'Philip spent much of his time away from home in war. He had a wife, Olympias, who was something of a wild harridan who engaged in all sorts of Bacchic rites, a snake-charmer who kept snakes in her bed, enough to drive any husband from home. Zeus

is said to have taken the form of a snake and Olympias charmed him too, so that it was said that her child, Alexander the Great, was the son of Zeus. But Olympias asked her friends not to spread such gossip for fear that it would enrage Zeus' wife, Hera. Philip, too, was rather given to drinking and to lust. He flirted with a Thessalian girl and told his wife that she had used magic herbs on him. The Queen summoned the Thessalian girl into her presence and remarked, "You didn't use any magic herbs on my husband for you have magic in yourself." No wonder that Alexander with two such wild parents was a wild genius himself and, inheriting a tendency to drink, actually died from the effects of over-drinking or, as some more properly say, from fever.'

Now, all this is not history at all, but journalism. Robinson is unable to make up his mind whether to be scholarly or popular; he tries to be both and the result is a set of newspaper blotches which stand out the more vividly for the solidity of the background. Furthermore the author allows his moral judgments and his political convictions to enter, not always (86) relevantly, into his ancient narrative. His preaching is hardly profound enough to be worth the space (e.g. 108 'but even Pericles' policy failed and the modern world can hardly hope to survive if it uses credit to carry on wars'), and his ethical judgments boil down to the fact that he likes naturalness and dislikes incest, obscenity and the New Deal. It is too bad that the author's better judgment did not insist upon the excision of some of this material. The book is so short and so crammed full of material that it would have been better to make room for more important details by the elimination of appeals to the gallery. For the same reason I object also to the unusual amount of space devoted to long quotations from ancient authors (Aeschylus on Salamis, Thucydides on the plague, etc.). More than 20 pages of precious space are thus filled up—there is included (135) even a long quotation from Spenser which embodies the legend of Aeschylus' death 'from being hit on his bald head by a tortoise'!

One turns from this gladly to the more substantial merit of the book. The reader may be assured that the facts are well stated and in great detail. Only one or two lapses occur in a mass of material in which many more might reasonably have been expected. Robinson accepts substantially (84) Herodotus' account of 1,700,000 Persians in the invasion of Xerxes, merely contenting himself with a footnote in which he records the more skeptical opinion now current. Again at Gaugamela (177) he repeats

<sup>1</sup> In another connection (129) Robinson criticizes parallel-hunters: 'One should not read modern ideas into Greek literature or art'.

the absurd numbers with the qualifying statement 'if we can trust these large figures of ancient sources'. Now, we may not know the real numbers involved in this famous battle but we *do* know that the traditional ones are wrong, so what conceivable use can there be in mentioning them? There is a good index and an unusually full bibliography which will be useful to all students who wish to read further in the field.

It is too much to hope that this book will be useful to scholars but it may well fulfill part of the author's hope in appealing the popular interest in Greek history. Professor Robinson's scholarship is so sound that a book from his hand, even one written in haste and as a *parergon*, has definite value. But it is regrettable that the author did not take the time and the space to write a really good history of Greece.

CASPER J. KRAEMER, JR.

New York University

**Augustus and the Reconstruction of Roman Government and Society.** By Alban Dewes Winspear and Lenore Kramp Geweke; pp. 317. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1935. (University of Wisconsin Studies in the Social Sciences and History, No. 24) \$2.00

This book, one of several recent works dealing with Augustus<sup>1</sup>, is evidently designed to take its place alongside two other Wisconsin studies concerned with phases of the Augustan Age.<sup>2</sup> The greater part of the book is written by Professor Winspear, while Miss Geweke is responsible for chapters on Judicial Administration (133-143) and Finance (147-171). Professor Winspear explains in the Foreword (13) that their work is an attempt to answer certain questions: 'What is the truth about the political and social reforms of Augustus? How does the government of the early empire compare in effectiveness and justice with the government of the Republic? If we apply the criterion . . . of the greatest good to the greatest number, what will be our considered verdict on the work of the first of the emperors and the last of the Republican magistrates?'

The contents of the book may be summarized as follows: Part One, Republican Decline (14-36), deals in a conventional manner with the

various manifestations of moral, social, economic and political decline (or 'declension', as Professor Winspear would have it) in the late Republican period omitting any mention of one of the most important factors in the situation, namely, that the racial make-up of the 'Romans' of the time of Cicero and Caesar was much different from that of the true Romans of the fourth century B.C. Augustus is shown to have met the critical constitutional situation—caused by political decline and by the attempt to rule an empire by continuing to employ the governmental machinery of the city state Rome—by combining the best features of two popular remedies proposed by statesmen who preceded him: the 'democratic monarchy' of Gaius Gracchus and Caesar, and the 'aristocratic principate' of Cicero and Pompey. Part Two, the Augustan Reconstruction of Government (39-143), takes up the constitutional position of the princeps, emperor worship, the problem of the succession, the civil service, the army and judicial administration. Part Three, a Program of Reform (147-198), is concerned with finance, religion, morals, marriage laws and commercial policy, while Part Four, the Re-Organization of the Empire (201-268), covers roads and communications, Rome, Italy, the provinces, vassal princes and the frontier policy. Part Five, Caesar Augustus (271-280), is an attempt to evaluate the character of Augustus, the net result of which may be expressed in Professor Winspear's own words to the effect that 'the man Octavianus Augustus remains something of an enigma (274).'

It is a little difficult to estimate the actual value of this book. It is conceivable that it might be very useful to the average graduate student in Roman history as a sort of background for a study of Augustus' reign, but it contains little that would add to the knowledge of a mature scholar well-acquainted with the imperial period. Some of the chapters, such as those on Rome, Italy, the Provinces, Vassal Princes and the Frontier Policy must be characterized as superficial. This is especially true of the chapter headed 'Egypt' in which Professor Winspear disposes of his subject in six pages (235-240), ignoring almost completely the great body of information contained in the papyri. Throughout the whole book there is an astounding disregard of the value of numismatic evidence, especially that which might have been employed to throw some light upon the commercial and also the religious policies of Augustus. On the other hand, it might be said that Professor Winspear makes the most of his literary and epigraphical sources, but in spite of the fact that he urges caution in accepting the 'exuberant praises' of

<sup>1</sup> M. Hammond, *The Augustan Principate*, Cambridge 1933; *Cambridge Ancient History*, Volume X, New York 1934; L. Homo, *Auguste*, Paris 1935. For reviews of these books, see CW 30 (1936) 19, 25-27; *American Historical Review*, 42, pp. 166-167.

<sup>2</sup> G. C. Fiske, *Augustus and the Religion of Reconstruction*, *Wisconsin Classical Studies*, 1922; M. I. Rostovtzeff, *Augustus*, *University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, 1922.

Horace and Vergil at their face value (11), his obvious admiration for Augustus leads him (later) to express faith in their sincerity (173) and to prefer their panegyrics to the criticisms of Tacitus and Suetonius.

Of the three questions which Professor Winspear propounds in his Foreword, the first—the truth about the political and social reforms of Augustus—could never be answered in a mere 317 printed pages. As for the second and third questions, it would hardly seem necessary to write a book to show (1) that the government of the early empire was more effective and just than the government of the Republic, and (2) that Augustus managed to obtain the greatest good for the greatest number.

University of Minnesota

TOM B. JONES

**The Greek Theater and Its Drama.** By Roy C. Flickinger; fourth edition, pp. xxviii, 385, ill. Chicago Univ. Press, 1936. \$5.00

The fourth issue of a bulky work on a subject which has engaged the intensive attention of classical scholars for more than a century and about which, in consequence, an extremely large literature has accumulated, is in itself a notable achievement which, therefore, does not call for any special comment or commendation. It proves that even in our antihumanistic days a big book of this kind is not also a big evil. On the contrary, Professor Flickinger's life work is still an indispensable book which has the additional advantage over its rivals in that it comprises a fairly comprehensive treatment of a vast subject within the compass of a single volume.

Among the multiplicity of topics of intrinsic importance and interest which come up for discussion we are naturally, owing largely to the paucity or unreliability of our sources of information, confronted by numerous problems which have given rise to acrid controversies and hypothetical conclusions more or less plausible, albeit in the present state of our knowledge or rather ignorance they in reality still belong to what Servius styles 'quaestiones indissolubiles.' Flickinger is of course not oblivious of these deplorable drawbacks, for he himself repeatedly practices the *ars nesciendi* or takes issue with the solutions offered by other scholars, replacing them by interpretations of his own. Under these circumstances, it was an imperative duty to put the reader in a position to consult all other available sources of information and Flickinger complied with this expectation by furnishing copious bibliographical lists and relevant quotations of ancient and modern origin. In fact, it was this feature of his book which in my judgment con-

stituted one of the most useful and valuable assets of his book, furnishing, as it did, at the same time abundant proof, if such were needed, of his sovereign command of the literature of his subject. It was, therefore, a grievous disappointment that this reissue exhibited a deplorable bibliographical deficiency when compared with its immediate predecessor (1926) particularly as scholars have assuredly been anything but idle, in the decade intervening, in their efforts to shed light on the many dark problems still existing. It is quite probable—I have no authentic information on the subject, for the new edition also lacks a new preface—that apart from the defect just mentioned, a thorough revision embodying all necessary corrections, modifications and amplifications, which would have brought the book up to date was frustrated by financial considerations, so that Flickinger, doubtless very much *contre coeur*, was compelled to leave the text intact and content himself with corrigenda and addenda at the close. But even under such restrictions it would have been an easy task, not calling for more than a half-dozen extra pages, to add bibliographical appendix and brief references to other noteworthy interpretations and contributions published after 1926, instead of ignoring them all but completely, with the notable exception of Allen's discovery regarding the theatre of Dionysos to which alone three-fourths (18 pages) of the Addenda are devoted. The limited space at my disposal unfortunately prevents me from substantiating the above statements. It must suffice to enumerate a few books which Flickinger might have consulted with advantage and have cited in behalf of those readers who have, like the reviewer, been benefited by the previous editions and those who will gladly turn to this standard work for the first time. Thus he fails even to mention (I select a few titles at haphazard) Pickard-Cambridge, *Dithyramb, Tragedy and Comedy*; W. Schmid, *Griech. Literaturgeschichte I 2* (1935) 33-540 (*Bibliography* 33-36, 47 f., 79) who refers to Flickinger's book repeatedly; L. Siehan, *Études sur la tragédie Grecque* (1926!); C. Fensterbusch, *Bursian's Jahresber.* 227 (1930) 96; H. Bulle, *Untersuchungen an griech. Theatern* (Munich Acad. 1928); W. Kranz, *Stasimon* 1933; L. Deubner, *Attische Feste*; W. Schadewaldt, *Monolog u. Selbstgespräch* 1926; etc., etc.

Finally I may be permitted to observe, that Flickinger, although he discusses numerous passages of the *Poetics* of Aristotle, deliberately ignores my elaborate commentary which was in his hands as early as January, 1934.

Berlin

ALFRED GUDEMAN



**The Elegies of Propertius:** Done into English Verse. By E. H. W. Meyerstein; pp. xvi, 194. New York: Oxford University Press, 1935

Mr. Meyerstein has translated the elegies of Propertius into a variety of metres. He has included, also, a valuable note on translations of Propertius, and a short biography of the poet in which the grounds for most statements are clearly given. No text is printed, but the translation is based for the most part on the text and apparatus of Phillimore's Oxford edition. The translation deserves praise, for there are some ten or fifteen versions which, if revised, would serve as fairly adequate representations of Propertius in English. They have the merit of good translation, that they make the original more familiar to us.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of Propertius is his habit of crowding almost every line with perceptive detail. The material of his poetry is largely conventional; the expression is highly particularized. We may say that Propertius attempts to apprehend the elegiac conventions in immediate terms; in a sense he confronts convention with reality, whereas Ovid usually accepts convention on its own terms and presents it with such ordered lucidity that the general or symbolic meaning of a convention is displayed.

Now the special merit of this translation is that it preserves a great deal of the Propertian detail. We may quote a few lines from the description of Hylas, the favorite of Hercules (I. 20. 37-40):

And all around that water-meadowed vale  
White lilies, blent with purple poppies, blew;  
These plucked he childishly with tender nail,  
Putting a flower before the task to do.

The translation is most successful in such passages as this, where the feeling is not intense and where the detail is fairly homogeneous. In many passages in Propertius, however, the detail is not homogeneous. The poet presents a series of specific details and asks us to construct by inference the general course of rumination in the poem. In such passages a line by line rendering of detail is inadequate to the demands of the original, for the implications of each line must be controlled and pointed by an interpretation of the poem as a whole. Here the translator fails us, and Propertius appears as a poet of fragments. I realize that this is the received opinion, but I had hoped that a good translation would clarify the construction of the elegies.

The source of this fault is a misinterpretation of the author; the source of many other faults is a striving for poetic effect. The translator conceives of poetry as something beyond adequate and ordered statement. Thus he often

renders the intensity of single lines by a series of ecstatic clauses (II. 8. 28 *mors inhonesta quidem, tu moriere tamen*: 'A death of shame! Shalt die! Good, very good!') which destroy the impressiveness of the original. To the same source can be ascribed the affected poetic diction (*an* for *si*, *handsel* for *sumere* and *parare*), the random and disturbing echoes of inappropriate passages of English poetry, and the numerous inversions of syntax where the original is fairly direct and where the translation can be improved by simply restoring normal word order.

This false notion of the poetic actuates also the translator's choice of metres. He remarks that the noble Actium and Cornelia elegies seemed to fall by native right into the measure of Milton's Nativity Hymn, and again that when longer than ten-syllable lines were used the intention was generally to produce a certain set of images in the reader's mind, as of a choppy sea in the Paetus elegy. But surely Propertius' poetry never fell into metre, and the metrical suggestion of images is irrelevant to his poetry. The truth is, the only successful translations are those into the pentameter couplet and quatrain.

I append a few passages from the translation, with my revisions in italics; this may serve in place of more specific criticism.

I. 17. 7-8

Ne'er cometh Fortune, ne'er, to calm the storm?  
Shall yon thin sand in death conceal my form?  
*Will Fortune never come and the gales fall?*  
*Or must this sand serve for my burial?*

For, despite the commentators, *funus* means *funus*.

II. 11. 1-2

Others may write of thee,  
Or unknown thou may'st be;  
Praise he who sows an earth whose seeds grow ne'er!  
*Others may write of you—or be unknown!*  
*Who praises scatters seed on barren stone.*

III. 6. 9-10

Thy mistress? Wept she with dishevelled hair?  
Dropt a great rainfall from those eyes of care?  
*And did you see her with her hair undone,*  
*Weeping, and see the tears fall one by one?*

J. V. CUNNINGHAM  
Palo Alto, California

**Der Geist Spartas.** By Karl Willing; pp. x, 160. Berlin: Langenscheidtsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1935. 2.70 M.

This book presents Spartan history and institutions by means of selected passages from ancient authors in German translation, connected by brief comments printed in smaller type. The *Tendenz* of the book is to reinforce current political doctrine in Germany; the opening sentence of the Preface reads: 'Through the National-Socialist movement the ideal of authority and of



willing obedience has again come into honor.' Inevitably, then, the distribution of emphasis may not meet with universal agreement. The Funeral Oration is cited (44-46) for the Athenian view, but the comment following points out that Athens' hopes were disappointed. Pericles does come in for a kind word however (102), because he created the ideal of *Führertum* of which history will point to Adolf Hitler as the highest expression. So the highest praise given Lysander is that he was a *wahrhafter Führernatur* (110). The Andromache of Euripides (445-453 and 595-605) is cited with the following note (73): 'Alike during the World War and since the institution of the Third Reich Germany has been attacked by its enemies in the most embittered and embittering fashion with poisoned spiritual weapons. That corresponding activity took place in antiquity is proved by the following passages from a tragedy presented in Athens in 429 B.C.' Another tenet of current German thought is suggested by the explanation of the bloodshed incident to the government of Athens by the Harmosts as being due (119) to the *südländischen Leidenschaftlichkeit der Griechen*.

This collection of passages does in fact indicate an amazing parallel between an ancient and a modern ideology and practise in many aspects. More might have been mentioned; for example, a similarity approaching identity may be noticed in the Spartan Krypteia (cf. especially Thucydides 4.20) and the Gestapo. To balance the *Tendenz* of this work a reader might compare F. Ollier's *Le Mirage Spartiate* (Paris, 1933), and Preston H. Epps, *Fear in Spartan Character*, CP 28 (1933), 12-29. Such a book as this at least gives startling relevance to ancient history and suggests more clearly one of the factors underlying the struggle between Athens and Sparta.

Columbia University

MOSES HADAS

**Die Archaische Mythen erzählung:** Folgerungen aus dem Homerischen Apollonhymnus. By Franz Dornseiff; pp. 103. Berlin and Leipzig: de Gruyter, 1933. 4.50 M.

This work consists of five chapters, two appendices, an index, and a German translation of the Hymn to Apollo. In Chap. I Professor Dornseiff defends the unity of the hymn, which, since Ruhnken's edition of 1749, has usually been divided into two. Significance is attached to the wish in 131-132, the second and third parts of which are fulfilled only in the Hymn to the Pythian Apollo, where the god slays the dragon and founds his oracle at Delphi. In the course of his discussion Dornseiff makes interesting observations in regard to the Priamel and the Sphragis. He says, 'Unter Priamel verstehe

ich eine volkstümliche, international verbreitete Form der Beispielreihung, die in der griechischen Poesie, besonders in der Chorlyrik, sehr beliebt ist. Meistens erscheint der Beispielreihe ohne dass die Wahrheit, die sie beleuchten soll, ausgesprochen wird, als Vorlauf (praeambulum, daraus Priamel) für eine Schlusspointe'. Good examples are to be found in Pindar, Ol. I, 1-7, Sappho, Frag. 38 (Edmonds, *Lyra Graeca*), and in Hymn to Apollo, 19-24 (as a means of transition). As to the Sphragis (Hymn to Apollo, 166-176) Dornseiff holds that it is in imitation of the passage about the blindness of Demodocus in Od. VIII, 62 foll. and is intended to bring the hymn under the name of Homer.

Summarizing (40), Dornseiff concludes that Kynaithos, the supposed author, knew the Palinode of Stesichorus with its jesting allusion to the blindness of Homer, and that, at some time after he had attended the Pythian games at Krisa in 582, he composed this hymn. 'Kynaithos hat die ganze Sache als Scherz, als Gegenstück zu Stesichoros' Palinodia gemeint.' Kynaithos belonged to a school of poets in Sicily, related to Stesichorus; hence he introduced the lengthy digression on the Sicilian monster Typhon. Deductions are also made as to the date of Homer (in Chap. III). Chap. IV deals with the choral lyric poets and Aeschylus and the corresponding vases. 'Wenn Stesichoros, Kynaithos, Pratinas, Phrynichos den heiterwitzigen schwarzfigurigen Vasen entsprechen, so ist der gehaltene Ernst von Aischylos, Pindar den rotfigurigen gleichzeitig. . . . Das Satyrspiel gehört zur schwarzfigurigen Zeit, die Tragödie zur rotfigurigen.' Chap. V deals briefly with the hymns of Callimachus. Appendix 1 deals further with the Priamel and Appendix 2 with sophistic *paignia* in Herodotus.

Dornseiff's work is brilliant in its suggestions and combinations and deals with a great variety of matters. One is sometimes inclined to think that it is a little too clever and not always convincing.

Miami University

FRANK LOWRY CLARK

## CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

**Bulletin of the Rhode Island School of Design**—July, Five Black-Figured Vases, Stephen B. Luce ["All belong within the sixth century B.C., all but one are types previously unrepresented in the Museum's collection, and all are excellent specimens. . . . They fall into two groups: the first consists of kylikes . . . and the second of other shapes." Five photographic illustrations accompany the text].

**The Saturday Review of Literature**—April 4, Review, qualified but very favorable, by Elmer Davis, of Fletcher Pratt, *Hail, Caesar!*; Review, by Alfred R. Bellinger, favorable, of Ferdinand Mainzer, *Caesar's Mantle*, generally favorable, of Günther Birkenfeld, *Augustus*, and, generally unfavorable, of Gertrude Atherton, *Golden Peacock* [historical novels]; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, by W. D., of J. Holland Rose, *Man and the Sea*; April 11, Brief review, favorable, by W. R. B., of Félix Guirand (editor), *Mythologie Générale*; April 25, *The Bowling Green*, Christopher Morley [Under the heading "Classical Department" Mr. Morley quotes a passage from one of William Cowper's letters (April 27, 1782): "What a dignity there is in the Roman language! and what an idea it gives us of the good sense and masculine mind of the people that spoke it!"]; May 23, *English by Discipline* [an editorial concerning the merits of a classical education: "We have won our fight for linguistic nationalism; we express ourselves in a diction we have made ourselves; but in the course of the rebellion we have lost power because of a lack of difficult practice in the skill of expression itself . . . translation of felt importance, as a discipline, as perhaps the only way of realizing that language is a tricky, dangerous, yet adaptable and manageable mathematics of culture—such translation should become again a part of our education. And probably Greek and Latin, as representing cultures far removed from our own, will serve the purpose best, now, as they have in the past"]; July 4, Review, very favorable, by Edith Hamilton, of Ernest C. Moore, *The Story of Instruction: The Beginnings* ["a history of formal education in Rome as well as Greece"]; August 8, Review, unfavorable, by Louis Untermeyer, of Jacob S. Minkin, *Herod* ["a story in which the narrator indiscriminately mingles history and legend, Jewish lore, and oriental fantasy"]; August 22, Review, qualifiedly favorable, by J. B. Dudek, of Mary S. Serjeantson, *A History of Foreign Words in English*; September 19, *Memories of A. E. Housman*, by Laurence Housman; Review, unfavorable, by Howard M. Jones, of T. S. Eliot, *Essays, Ancient and Modern* [including "Modern Education and the Classics"]].

**School and Society**—April 4, Brief reviews, favorable, by William McAndrew, of H. Grose-Hodge and E. W. Davies, *Verres in Sicily*, and of Francis P. Donnelly, *Cicero's Milo*; May 16, *New Curriculum for Pre-Medical Students at the University of Pittsburgh*, Stanton C. Crawford ["The recommendation emanating from the university <of Pittsburgh> school of medicine

urged balance <in the pre-medical curriculum>, with attention to cultural as well as scientific subjects. The cultural part of the curriculum, it was suggested, should be built around typical arts subjects such as English, history, mathematics, languages and philosophy"]; June 6, Brief review, favorable, by William McAndrew, of John T. Greenan and H. Louis Cottrell, *From Then Until Now* [a "brief history of civilization"]; Brief review, favorable, by William McAndrew, of B. L. Ullman, *Selections from Horace, For High Schools*; July 4, *Language and "Integration"*, Bayard Q. Morgan ["Language is the foundation of all civilization, the real 'royal road' to all learning, the indispensable prerequisite to all intellectual progress. It is a mistake to think that the sole use of language is to express thought: far more important is its function as a creator of thought. . . . If the integrated program throws out or undermines the thorough study of language—whether native or foreign—it will result in a system of education which produces or tends to produce not well-rounded intellectual personalities, but mental cripples"]; July 18, *Foreign Languages—Their Place in the Curriculum*, Ernst Koch ["... if the demands of our educational renovators for studies that have a 'social' value are examined, it will be apparent that language study need not be incompatible with those aims. . . . Thus, language presents an incomparable vantage point from which to induct students into an understanding of other peoples, their individual and collective characteristics, institutions and the relation of these to their needs, ideals and aspirations"]].

**Scientia**—January, *Quelques Reflexions sur l'Histoire de la Science*, E. Cavaignac; Review, favorable, by E. De Michelis, of C. Battisti, *Polemica Etrusca*; Brief review, favorable, by G. S., of A. Berthelot, *L'Afrique Saharienne et Soudanaise, Ce qu'en ont connu les Anciens*; February, *Nomadismo e Sedentarietà nella Storia e nella Scienza dell' Incivilimento*, E. De Michelis; Review, favorable, by F. Enriques, of A. Rey, *Les Mathématiques en Grèce au Milieu du V<sup>e</sup> Siècle*; Review, generally unfavorable, by F. Enriques, of M. Lecat, *Erreurs des Mathématiciens, des Origines à Nos Jours*; April, Review, favorable, by R. Marcolongo, of J. E. Haswell, *Horology: The Science of Time Measurement and the Construction of Clocks, Watches and Chronometers*; May, Review, qualifiedly favorable, by F. Enriques, of P. Brunet and A. Mieli, *Histoire des Sciences: Antiquité*; Review, favorable, by E. De Michelis, of P. Tacchi Venturi (editor), *Storia delle Religioni*; June,

L'Astronomie des Prêtres Égyptiens, E. M. Antoniadi; Review, generally unfavorable, by O. Carusi, of M. F. Sciacca, *Studi sulla Filosofia Antica*; Review, qualifiedly favorable, by P. Belletta, of J. Marouzeau, *Lexique de la Terminologie Linguistique*; July, Raum, Zeit, Zahl bei Aristoteles, vom Mathematischen Standpunkt aus, Erster Teil, M. Dehn.

**Sewanee Review**—January-March, Review, favorable, by H. M. Gass, of F. H. Anderson, *The Argument of Plato*.

**The South Atlantic Quarterly**—April, Review, favorable, by R. P. Bond, of J. W. H. Atkins, *Literary Criticism in Antiquity* (2 volumes).

**The Times Literary Supplement** (London)—January 4, Review, favorable, of Frederic G. Kenyon, *The Chester Beatty Biblical Papyri: Descriptions and Texts of Twelve Manuscripts on Papyrus of the Greek Bible*, Fasciculus II: The Gospels and Acts, Fasciculus III: Pauline Epistles and Revelation, Fasciculus IV: Genesis, Fasciculus V: Numbers and Deuteronomy, and of Henry A. Sanders, *A Third-Century Papyrus Codex of the Epistles of Paul*; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of George P. Baker, *A Book of Battles* [including Plataea, Chaeronea, and Carrhae]; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of George G. Dawson, *Healing, Pagan and Christian*; Review, favorable, of H. M. D. Parker, *A History of the Roman World from A.D. 138 to 337*; Review, uncritical, of Talbot Mundy, *Purple Pirate* [an historical novel, a sequel to *Tros of Samothrace*]; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of M. Cary, *A History of Rome, Down to the Reign of Constantine*; January 11, *Old Models for New Heroes: Novels of Greece and Rome* [in spite of a certain continuity "the ancient-historical novels of the present age are as different from those of the last century as Herr Feuchtwanger's are from Scott's. . . . The modern tendencies towards objectivity, impressionism and psychological elaboration could hardly have been without their influence in this sphere too . . . if we look for a single principle of difference between the old and the new historical novel we shall find it in the relative values attached to History and Fiction. . . . The modern historical novelist is more than half a historian and claims to be treated as such"]; Review, favorable, of Walter Skeat, *Milton's Lament for Damon and His Other Latin Poems, Rendered into English* <Verse>, with Preface and Introductions by E. H. Visiak; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of Phyllis Bentley, *Freedom, Farewell!* [an historical novel dealing with Julius Caesar]; Sappho's

"Rain", G. M. Young [a letter to the editor that offers an interpretation of Sappho 5 (Diehl) as follows: "The water, running from above, is heard singing through the trees, while the rustling of the leaves (and αἰθύσσειν could hardly be used of rain-soaked leaves) adds a separate music of its own"]; Brief review, favorable, of Michael Joyce, *Plato's Symposium, or The Drinking Party*, in English; January 18, Review, favorable, of David M. Robb and J. J. Garrison, *Art in the Western World* (With a Foreword by Charles R. Morey); January 25, Review, favorable, of *Essays in Honour of Gilbert Murray*; February 1, *The Dream-Oracle of Sarapis*, Jack Lindsay [a letter discussing some matters connected with the Greek worship of Sarapis]; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of Frank Granger, *A Treatise on the Sublime by Longinus, Translated from the Greek into English*; Brief review, favorable, of R. Flenley and W. N. Weech, *World History: The Growth of Western Civilization*; Brief review, unfavorable, of Laurence O. Pitblado, *The Roman Invasions: A Saga of the Caledonian Race*; February 8, Review, generally favorable, of Alexander Shewan, *Homeric Essays*; Review, generally favorable, of H. H. Bobart, *Basketwork through the Ages*; Brief notice, uncritical, of Eric Birley, *Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings*, H. M. Office of Works: Corbridge Roman Station (Corstopitum); February 15, Review, qualifiedly favorable, of Edward Eyre (General Editor), *European Civilization: Its Origin and Development, Volume III: The Middle Ages* [this volume contains, as an appendix, an account of European philosophy from about 600 B.C. to the beginning of the Renaissance, by A. E. Taylor, praised by the reviewer as "a masterly piece of work"]; Review, favorable, of *Greek Poetry and Life: Essays Presented to Gilbert Murray on his Seventieth Birthday*, January 2, 1936; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of R. B. Mowat, Gibbon; Brief review, favorable, of S. H. McGrady (Editor), *Legends and Myths of Greece and Rome*; Brief review, favorable, of Dudley Symon, *Thanks to Vergil*; February 22 Review, favorable, of Hilaire Belloc, *The Battle Ground* [the "battle ground" is Syria]; *Early Cultivation of "Basket" Willows*, Katherine M. Buck [a long letter to the editor, serving as an appendix to H. H. Bobart's *Basketwork Through the Ages*]; Brief review, generally unfavorable, of Grant Showerman, *Monuments and Men of Ancient Rome*; February 29, Review, very favorable, of Thomas Ashby, *the Aqueducts of Ancient Rome* (Edited by I. A. Richmond); Review, favorable, of R. B. Haselden, *Scientific Aids for the Study*



of Manuscript; March 7, Homer's Ithaca, A. Shewan [a letter-to-the-editor in defence of the view that the Ithaca of the Odyssey is Thiaki and quoting Lord Rennell to the effect that "investigation on the spot <at Thiaki> has revealed how closely the narrative of the epic, rationally interpreted, conforms to geographical conditions"]; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of Jane Oliver, *The Ancient Roads of England*; Brief review, generally favorable, of R. P. Winnington-Ingram, *Mode in Ancient Greek Music*; March 14, *The Aqueducts of Rome*, Joan Redfern [a brief letter calling attention to Esther B. Van Dieman's *The Building of the Roman Aqueducts*]; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of Edgar J. Goodspeed and Ernest C. Colwell, *A Greek Papyrus Reader with Vocabulary*; Brief review, generally favorable, of Erich Przywara, *An Augustine Synthesis, With an Introduction by C. C. Martindale*; Brief review, generally favorable, of Wilhelm Hausenstein, *Das Land der Griechen: Fahrten in Hellas*; March 21, Brief review, uncritical, of *Papers of the British School at Rome, Volume XIII*; Brief review, generally unfavorable, of D. G. Wilkinson (editor), *Greek Sculpture [illustrated]*; Brief review, favorable, of Siegfried Reiter (editor), *Friedrich August Wolf: Ein Leben in Briefen (3 volumes)*; March 28, Review, generally favorable, of A. Lukyn Williams, *Adversus Judaeos: A Bird's-Eye View of Christian Apologiae Until the Renaissance*; Review, favorable, of H. D. P. Lee, *Zeno of Elea: A Text, With Translation and Notes*.

April 4, Review, qualifiedly favorable, of C. M. Bowra, *Greek Lyric Poetry from Alcman to Simonides*; April 11, Review, favorable, of Benjamin Farrington, *Science in Antiquity*; Brief review, mildly unfavorable, of Beatrice Chanler, *Cleopatra's Daughter, the Queen of Mauretania*; Brief review, generally favorable, of H. W. Household, *Rome: Republic and Empire, Volume I*; Brief review, generally favorable, of E. A. Lowe (editor), *Codices Latini Antiquiores: A Palaeographical Guide to Latin Manuscripts prior to the Ninth Century, Part II: Great Britain and Ireland*; April 18, Review, qualifiedly favorable, of Henry Bett, *Wanderings Among Words* [a "book that deals popularly with some 12,000 words"]; Recent Excavations in Rome and Italy, I, Mrs. Arthur Strong [with sections entitled *Via dell' Impero*, *Nero's Park*, *Via dei Trionfi*, *The Palatine*, *The Aventine*, *The Mausolea: The Corso*, *The National Museum*, and *Pontifical Territory*]; *The Text of Chapman's Homer*, George G. Loane [a letter-to-the-editor: "Using the folio of 1616, contain-

ing Iliad and Odyssey, I find many errors not corrected under 'Faults Escaped'. . . . Altogether I reckon nearly a hundred places capable of probable, mostly certain, correction"]; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of Howard R. Patch, *The Tradition of Boethius: A Study of His Importance in Medieval Culture*; April 25, Recent Excavations in Rome and Italy, II, Mrs. Arthur Strong [The article discusses archaeological discoveries made at Ostia and Pompeii, in Southern Campania, Calabria, and Apulia, and in Central Italy and Northern Italy]; Brief review, mildly unfavorable, of E. E. Sikes, *Lucretius, Poet and Philosopher*; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of G. J. Cross, *The Triumph of Athens*.

May 2, Long review, favorable, of Hastings Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages: A New Edition in Three Volumes, Edited by F. M. Powicke and A. B. Emden*; Review, favorable, of Sir George Hill, *Treasure Trove in Law and Practice, From the Earliest Time to the Present Day*; Review, generally unfavorable, of Marcel Brion, *Crowned Courtesan: The Tale of Theodora, Empress of Byzantium (translated by Warre B. Wells)*; Review, favorable, of Sir James G. Frazer, *The Fear of the Dead in Primitive Religion, Volume III*; Review, favorable, of Diego Angeli, *Romantic Rome* [a "volume on the Rome of the Romantic movement, the disappearance of which snapped the chief link between the sentimental tourist . . . and the ancient world"]; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of Edith Pargeter, *Hortensius, Friend of Nero* [a historical novel, illustrated by John Farleigh]; Brief review, generally favorable, of T. W. Allen, W. R. Halliday and E. E. Sikes (editors), *The Homeric Hymns (Second Edition)*; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of Anatol F. Semenov, *The Greek Language in Its Evolution: An Introduction to Its Scientific Study*; Brief review, generally favorable, of R. Martin Pope, *Studies in the Language of St. Paul*; May 9, Review, generally favorable, of Paul Gurk, *Judas* [a historical novel]; Brief review, favorable, of H. E. Winlock, *Ed Dakhleh Oasis (With an Appendix by Ludlow Bell)*; May 16, Review, generally favorable, of Hugh J. Schonfield, *The History of Jewish Christianity, From the First to the Twentieth Century*; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of Ernst E. Herzfeld, *Archaeological History of Iran (The Schweich Lectures of the British Academy, 1934)*; *Plutarch's Agesilaus*, Herbert G. Wright [a letter making inquiry about "a manuscript, which was formerly No. 9,375 in the Philipps collection" and "contained a translation of

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Plutarch's life of Agesilaus, made about 1540 by Henry Parker, Lord Morley"]; Brief review, favorable, of George Chapman, *Hero and Leander: The Divine Poem of Musaeus*, Translated according to the Original [a reprint of Chapman's translation, first printed in 1616]; May 23, "Gallica Palla", Flora Grierson [a letter seeking to identify the author of a Latin verse (*Ostentat medias Gallica palla nates*) quoted by Pope Pius II (Piccolomini) in a passage in his *Commentarii*]<sup>1</sup>; Brief review, very favorable, of W. D. Ross, *Aristotle's Physics: A Revised Text with Introduction and Commentary*; Brief review, unfavorable, of Ferdinand Mainzer, *Caesar's Mantle: The End of the Roman Republic* (Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul); Brief review, favorable, of Leonardo Olschki, *Struttura Spirituale e Linguistica del Mondo Neolatino*; May 30, Review, favorable, of Freya Stark, *The Southern Gates of Arabia: A Journey in the Hadhramaut* [with an appendix that discusses "the Southern Incense-Route of Arabia"]; Review, favorable, of Etienne Gilson, *The Spirit of Mediaeval Philosophy* (Gifford Lectures, 1931-1932, Translated by A. H. C. Downes); Review, generally favorable, of John Masefield, *A Letter from Pontus and Other Verse* [the title poem deals with Ovid's exile at Tomi]; June 6, Review, favorable, of G. H. C. MacGregor and A. C. Purdy, *Jew and Greek, Tutors Unto Christ: The Jewish and Hellenistic Background of the New Testament*; Review, favorable, of E. S. Forster and T. B. L. Webster (editors), *An Anthology of Greek Verse*; Review, favorable, of Kirsopp Lake and Silva Lake (editors), *Dated Greek Minuscule Manuscripts to the Year 1200, Volume I-Volume IV, Part I*; Housman's Poems, C. W. B. [a letter calling attention to "the Latin elegiacs prefixed to Housman's first volume of *Manilius* (1903)"]; Brief review, uncritical, of Allan C. Johnson, *An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome, Volume II: Roman Egypt to the Reign of Diocletian*; June 13, Brief review, favorable, of George A. Reisner, *The Development of the Egyptian Tomb down to the Accession of Cheops*; June 20, Review, favorable, of Helen Waddell, *The Desert Fathers: Translations from the Latin*; Brief review, favorable, of Seton Lloyd, *Mesopotamia: Excavations on Sumerian Sites*, and A. W. Van Buren, *Ancient Rome as Revealed by Recent Discoveries*; Review, generally unfavorable, of Frank C. Bray, *The World of Myths: A Dictionary of Mythology*; Brief

<sup>1</sup> The verse is quite surely derived, possibly by misquotation, from Martial 1.92.8, where the older editions, in agreement with the C family of manuscripts, regularly read

*Dimidias nates Gallica palla tegit.*

review, favorable, of Dorothy K. Coveney, *A Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of University College, London*; Brief review, favorable, of *Philosophical Essays for Alfred North Whitehead* [including a study by <F. S. C.> Northrop on the mathematical background of Greek philosophy and one by <Raphael> Demos on "The One and the Many" in Plato].

July 4, Review, qualifiedly favorable, of T. B. L. Webster, *An Introduction to Sophocles*; Brief review, favorable, of Carl Kaeppel, *Off the Beaten Track in the Classics* [Four of the eight essays deal with the *Periploi* of Hanno, the Red Sea, Pytheas, and Scylax, the others with Aristarchus of Samos, early Greek accounts of India, Julius Solinus, and the poison-damsel legend]; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of Seymour de Ricci and W. J. Wilson, *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada, Volume I*; Brief review, generally unfavorable, of Lane Cooper, *Evolution and Repentance: Mixed Essays and Addresses on Aristotle, Plato, and Dante, With Papers on Matthew Arnold and Wordsworth*; July 11, Erasmus in Praise of England: *The Journalism of Scholarship*; Review, very favorable, of P. Alejo Revilla, *Catálogo de los Códices Griegos de la Biblioteca de El Escorial*; July 18, Review, generally favorable, of G. M. Hughes, *Roman Roads in South-East Britain* (With Notes by J. D. Margary); Review, favorable, of Rupert Gunnis, *Historic Cyprus: A Guide to its Towns and Villages, Monasteries and Castles*; "Gallica Palla", John W. Spaeth, Jr. [a brief letter-to-the-editor suggesting Martial 1.92.8 as the source sought for by Miss Flora Grierson in the issue of May 23]; July 25, Brief review, generally favorable, of G. W. Butterworth, *Origen on First Principles: Being Koetschau's Text of the "De Principiis"*, Translated into English, Together with an Introduction and Notes.

August 1, Brief review, generally unfavorable, of J. M. Robertson, *A History of Freethought, Ancient and Modern, to the Period of the French Revolution* (Fourth Edition, Revised and Expanded, in two volumes); Brief review, uncritical, of C. H. Roberts, *Two Biblical Papyri in the John Rylands Library, Manchester*, Edited; Brief review, unfavorable, of *Leaves from the Gospel of Mark*, Culled by a Pupil of Rendel Harris; August 8, Erasmus in England, H. W. D. [a letter-to-the-editor supplementing the article on Erasmus in the issue of July 11]; Brief review, uncritical, of Philip Corder and Thomas Romans, *Excavations at the Roman Town at Brough, E. Yorkshire, 1935*; Brief re-

view, generally favorable, of Nevil Truman, *Historic Costuming* ["It starts with the Greeks and finishes up at the year 1910"]; August 15, Brief review, favorable, of *Bibliographie de Salomon Reinach*; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of T. Miller Neatby, *Confirming the Scriptures: The Witness of Archaeology to the Trustworthiness of Bible History*; August 22, Review, favorable, of G. M. Sargeant, *The Classical Spirit* [a collection of essays]; Brief review favorable, of R. J. Forbes, *Bitumen and Petroleum in Antiquity*; August 29, Review, favorable, of Samuel V. Gapp, *George Gissing: Classicist*; Review, favorable, of V. Burch, *The Epistle to the Hebrews: Its Sources and Message*.

September 5, Review, favorable, of Winifred Lamb, *Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos*; Review, unfavorable, of David M. Robinson, *Pindar: A Poet of Eternal Ideas*; September 12, Review, generally unfavorable, of Lord Raglan, *The Hero: A Study in Tradition, Myth and Drama*; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of Theodore Fyfe, *Hellenistic Architecture: An Introductory Study*; September 26, Review, qualifiedly favorable, of W. F. Oakeshott, *Commerce and Society: A Short History of Trade and Its Effects on Civilization*; Review, favorable, of E. V. Lucas, *Only the Other Day: A Volume of Essays* [including "a long paper on Herculaneum"]; Review, favorable, of Kirsopp Lake and Silva Lake (editors), *Dated Greek Minuscule Manuscripts to the Year 1200, Volume V: Manuscripts in Paris, Part II*, Oxford, Berlin, Vienna, and Jerusalem.

Wesleyan University

J. W. SPAETH, JR.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### General

*Annales institutorum quae provehendis humanioribus disciplinis artibusque colendis a variis in Urbe erecta sunt nationibus. Adiciuntur antiquiorem Graeciam illustrantia instituta.* Vol. 7, 1934, 1935; pp. ix, 299. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1936. 21M.

Gomperz, Heinrich—*Briefe und Aufzeichnungen, eingeleitet, erläutert und zu einer Darstellung seines Lebens verknüpft*, Band I, 1832-1868; pp. ix, 480, ill. Vienna: Gerold, 1936. 16.50M.

The letters of the well-known author of 'griechische Denker' to a wide circle of correspondents on a wide variety of topics.

### Ancient Authors

Apollonius Rhodius—*Book of Apollonius translated into English verse by R. L. Grismer and E. Arkins.* New York: Oxford University Press (Minnesota University Press), 1936. 9s.

Horace. Saintonge, P. F., L. G. Burgevin and H. Griffith—*Horace: Three Phases of His Influence*; pp. 120. Chicago University Press, 1936. \$1.00

The titles of the lectures are: *The Influence of Horace on Ronsard and Montaigne; A Little Farm; The Horatian Concept of Rural Felicity in English Literature; The Horatian Strain in Literary Criticism.*

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